Practice Final (with solutions)

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The final exam will be a closed-book paper exam without a calculator. Exam questions will be similar in type to those found here, but fewer in number. While this practice exam is a good study guide, we highly recommend being familiar with *all the material* (including but not limited to your previous exams, labs, projects, quizzes and homework) as well.

# Problem 0 (Warm-up)

1. What is the escape sequence for a new line?

* Solution
* \n

1. What type is the result of 8 \* 12M?

* Solution
* decimal

1. What is the return type of a constructor?

* Solution
* There isn’t one.

1. What operator would you use to see if int a and int b are equal?

* Solution
* ==

1. List 4 datatypes.

* Solution
* string, int, byte, decimal, double, float, char, bool, long, any user-defined type (class), etc.

1. List 4 reserved words (keywords).

* Solution
* new, static, if, else, switch, break, any datatype (other than user-defined), etc. Anything that was dark green on any of the slides.

1. What is the difference between a variable and a constant?

* Solution
* variables can have their values changed while constants are set exactly once.

1. Write a statement that declares a constant of type int named DaysInWeek and sets its value to 7.

* Solution
* const int DaysInWeek =7;

1. In an exam class, if I want to keep track of the total number of exams should the attribute be static or non-static?

* Solution
* static

1. What operator is used to find out the remainder from division?

* Solution
* modulo (%)

1. Write a condition that evaluates to true if an int length is between 4 and 16, both inclusive.

* Solution
* (length>=4 && length<=16)

1. How many times would a for loop with this header run? for(int i=5;i<12; i++)

* Solution
* 7 times.

1. Write a statement or statements that creates an int array of size 50 with each index containing that index as its value. (i.e. 0 at [0], 13 at [13], 49 at [49], etc.).

* Solution
* int[] numbers = new int[50];  
  for(int i= 0; i<numbers.Length;i++)  
  {  
   numbers[i]=i;   
  }

1. Write a statement or statements to create a random number generator called examRand and use it to generate a random number between 40 and 57 (inclusive).

* Solution
* Random examRand = new Random();  
  examRand.Next(40,58);

# Problem 1

Consider the code below:

class VirtualPet{  
 private string name = "Blank"; // Name of the pet.  
 private decimal hungerLevel = 1m; // Level of hunger, with 1 being full, in percent.  
 private decimal happinessLevel = 1m; // Level of happiness, in percent  
  
 public void SetName(string nameP)  
 {  
 name = nameP;  
 }  
}

1. Write a statement to instantiate a VirtualPet object called firstPet.

* Solution
* VirtualPet firstPet = new VirtualPet();  
  Review classes and objects if you cannot do this. It should be straightforward.

1. Write a getter for the name attribute.

* Solution
* Review classes and objects if you cannot do this. It should be straightforward.

1. Write a statement that would display to the screen the name of the firstPet object you created previously. What would be displayed?

* Solution
* Make sure you call the GetName method. It should return the default name from our VirtualPet class (what is that?).

1. Write a setter for the hungerLevel attribute that takes one decimal. The argument should be assigned to the hungerLevel attribute only if it is between 0 and 1 (both included), otherwise the attribute should get the value 0.

* Solution
* public void SetHunger(decimal level)  
   {  
   hungerLevel=(level>=0m && level<=1m)?level:0m;  
   }
* Note that while we use the conditional operator here, you can replace that with an if-else.

1. Draw the UML diagram for the VirtualPet class, including the methods you just added.

* Solution
* |=====================================================|  
   | \*\*VirtualPet\*\* |  
   |-----------------------------------------------------|  
   | - name : string |  
   | - hungerLevel : decimal |  
   | - happinessLevel : decimal |  
   |-----------------------------------------------------|  
   | + SetName(nameP : string) : |  
   | + GetName() : string |  
   | + SetHunger(level : decimal) |  
   |=====================================================|

1. Write a constructor that takes 3 arguments (string, decimal, decimal) for the VirtualPet class. Your constructor should be such that if one of the decimal arguments is not between 0 and 1 (both included), then 0 gets assigned to both decimal attributes.

* Solution
* public VirtualPet(string nameP, decimal hunger, decimal happy)  
   {  
   name = nameP;  
   if(hunger>=0m && hunger<=1m && happy>=0m && happy<=1m){  
   hungerLevel=hunger;  
   happinessLevel=happy;  
   }  
   else{  
   hungerLevel=0m;  
   happinessLevel=0m;  
   }  
   }

1. Your earlier statement that created the firstPet object will no longer compile after you add the constructor. Why is this the case?

* Solution
* Because the default constructor was replaced with the new constructor. Since you are providing your own constructor, C# doesn’t provide the default, no-args constructor anymore.

1. Write a statement that would create a new VirtualPet object called secondPet using the constructor you just added (the argument values are up to you).

* Solution
* ``` VirtualPet secondPet = new VirtualPet(“Rover”, 0.8m, 0.5m);

1. Write a ToString method for the VirtualPet class. It should display the name, hungerLevel, and happinessLevel. (Bonus) Display hungerLevel and happinessLevel graphically: for instance, if hungerLevel is at 4.5, display “Hunger: XXXX”. You may freely use symbols as if they were normal letters.

* Solution
* public override string ToString(){  
   string returnable= "Name: "+name+ ", Hunger: ";  
   for(int i=10; i>0; i--){  
   returnable+=(i>(hungerLevel10))? "" : "X";  
   }  
   returnable+= ", Happiness: ";  
   for(int j=10; j>0; j--){  
   returnable+=(j>(happinessLevel10))? "" : "X";  
   }  
   return returnable;  
   }
* Note that while we use the conditional operator here, you can replace that with an if-else.

1. Write a statement that would use the ToString method from the VirtualPet class you just added to display information about the secondPet object.

* Solution
* Console.WriteLine(secondPet);  
  This statement will *implicitely* calls the ToString method. It is actually equivalent to Console.WriteLine(secondPet.ToString());.

# Problem 2

This question will have you partially design, implement and use class to represent hamburgers. A Burger has a name, a price, a Boolean for dairy, and a type (typically beef, pork, chicken, veggie).

1. Draw the UML diagram for the Burger class, assuming it contains the listed attributes, a getter for the name attribute and a setter for the price attribute. Do not include any other methods.

* Solution
* Assume name is string, price is decimal, and type is string. Otherwise look at the UML from question 1 for an example.

1. Write a getter for the name attribute.

* Solution
* Review classes and objects if you cannot do this. It should be straightforward.

1. Write a setter for the price attribute.

* Solution
* Review classes and objects if you cannot do this. It should be straightforward.

1. Write a constructor that takes 4 arguments and sets the value of the attributes to be the value of the arguments.

* Solution
* public Burger(string nameP, decimal priceP, bool dairyP; string typeP) { name=nameP; price=priceP; dairy=dairyP; type=typeP; }

1. Write an additional constructor that takes a name, a dairy, and a type. The price should then be set according to the following table. If the value for type is not in the table, price should be set to -99.99.

* Solution
* public Burger(string nameP, bool dairyP; string typeP) { name=nameP; dairy=dairyP; type=typeP; if(dairy) { switch(type){ case "beef": price=1.99m; break; case "pork": price=2.1m; break; case "chicken": price=1.85m; break; case "veggie": price=2.25m; break; default: price=99.99m; break; } } else { switch(type){ case "beef": price=1.79m; break; case "pork": price=2m; break; case "chicken": price=1.6m; break; case "veggie": price=2.1m; break; default: price=99.99m; break; } } }

1. Write a static method Promotion that takes as an argument a price and returns a value 75% of the argument.

* Solution
* public static decimal Promotion (decimal value)  
   {  
   return(value0.75m);  
   }

1. Write a ToString method. The string returned should contain the values of all attributes.

* Solution
* Easier version of ToString from Problem 1. Remember to use keyword override.

1. Write a statement/statements that:

* Displays the result of passing 12.84 to Promotion.
* Instantiates a Burger object named OldBeefy with the values “Old Beefy”, 1.99, true, and “beef”.
* Changes the price of OldBeefy to 2.29.
* Displays the name (and only the name) of OldBeefy.
* Store the value returned by calling the ToString method with OldBeefy in a variable.
* Solution
* // Displays the result of passing 12.84 to Promotion.  
  Console.WriteLine(Burger.Promotion (12.84m));  
  // The answer is 9.63m  
    
  // Instantiates a Burger object named OldBeefy with the values "Old Beefy", 1.99, true, and "beef".  
  Burger OldBeefy = new Burger("Old Beefy", 1.99m, true, "beef");  
    
  // Changes the price of OldBeefy to 2.29.  
  OldBeefy.SetPrice(2.29m);  
    
  // Displays the name (and only the name) of OldBeefy.  
  Console.WriteLine(OldBeefy.GetName());  
    
  // Store the value returned by calling the ToString method with OldBeefy in a variable.  
  string holder = OldBeefy.ToString();

# Problem 3

Complete the table based on the code.

| x | y | z | Displays |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| -1 | ‘e’ | 18.2M |  |
| -1 | ‘a’ | -2 |  |
| 0 | ‘c’ | 4.6M |  |
| 1 | ‘d’ | 2 |  |
| -1 | ‘b’ | 115 |  |
| 1 | ‘d’ | -33.7M |  |
| 0 | ‘a’ | 0 |  |
| 1 | ‘c’ | 13 |  |
|  |  |  | 5 |

int x;  
char y;  
decimal z;  
  
// x, y, and z are given legal values  
  
if(x<0 && y == 'a'){  
 Console.Write("1");  
}  
else if(z%2==0){  
 Console.Write("2");  
}  
else if(y=='c' || y=='d'){  
 Console.Write("3");  
}  
else if(x!=0 && z!=0){  
 Console.Write("4");  
}  
else{  
 Console.Write("5");  
}

Solution

| x | y | z | Displays |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| -1 | ‘e’ | 18.2M | 4 |
| -1 | ‘a’ | -2 | 1 |
| 0 | ‘c’ | 4.6M | 3 |
| 1 | ‘d’ | 2 | 2 |
| -1 | ‘b’ | 115 | 4 |
| 1 | ‘d’ | -33.7M | 3 |
| 0 | ‘a’ | 0 | 2 |
| 1 | ‘c’ | 13 | 3 |
| 0 | ‘b’ | 1 | 5 |

Any set of inputs that produce 5 are fine for the last row. This should include 0 for x, anything other than ‘a’, ‘c’, or ‘d’ for y, and anything odd or with a decimal portion for z.

# Problem 4

Given two int arrays of equal length, write a code segment that compares the values at each index to see if they match. Return the total number of matches.

Solution

//given int [] A and int [] B of some length  
int matches=0;  
for (int i=0; i<A.Length; i++)  
{  
 matches+=(A[i]==B[i])?1:0;  
}  
Console.WriteLine(matches);  
  
//Note that while I use the conditional operator here, you can replace that with an if-else  
  
//if version:  
int matches=0;  
for (int i=0; i<A.Length; i++)  
{  
 if (A[i]==B[i])  
 matches++;  
}  
Console.WriteLine(matches);

# Problem 5 (Deceptively hard)

Given two string arrays (array A and array B) of unknown (possibly different) lengths, determine if there are any values found in both A and B. If they exist, display them to the screen. At the end of the program, display the total number of common values between A and B. If there are repeating values in either or both arrays, each should only be counted once.

Solution

string[] C = new string[A.Length];  
string temp="";  
bool inC=false, inD=false;  
int firstBlankC=0, firstBlankD=0, total=0;  
  
for(int i=0;i<A.Length;i++){  
 inC=false;  
 for(int j=0;j<C.Length;j++){  
 if(A[i]==C[j]){  
 inC=true;  
 break;//ends the inner for loop early  
 }  
 if(!inC){//same depth as the inner for loop  
 {  
 C[firstBlankC]=A[i];  
 firstBlankC++;  
 }  
}//close outer for  
  
//Repeat that code, but replace A with B and C with D. That gets rid  
of the duplicates.  
  
for(int i=0;i<firstBlankC;i++){  
 for(int j=0;j<firstBlankD;j++){  
 if(C[i]==D[j]){  
 Console.WriteLine(C[i]);  
 total++;  
 }  
 }  
}  
Console.Writeline($"Total values in common: {total}.");

(Bonus): How could Lists be used to make this problem easier?

Solution

//Assuming A and B are lists instead of arrays; you can also just make  
new Lists from the arrays  
//with the .AddRange() method of the List class  
  
int total=0;  
while(A.Count>0){  
if(B.Contains(A[0])){  
Console.WriteLine(A[0]);  
total++;  
}  
B.RemoveAll(item => item==A[0]);  
A.RemoveAll(item => item==A[0]);  
}  
Console.WriteLine($"The total number of matches is {total}");

# Problem 6

Write a program that declares an int variable called “pin” and asks the user for their pin. As long as the user enters something that is not a number, is negative, or greater than 9999, your program should ask again.

(Bonus): Your code should make sure that the pin has exactly 4 digits, including leading zeros.

Solution

string userInput = "";  
int pin = 0, numDigits = 0;  
bool valid = false;  
do {  
 Console.WriteLine("Please enter your 4-digit pin.");  
 userInput = Console.ReadLine();  
 valid = int.TryParse(userInput, pin);  
 if (valid) {  
 valid = (userInput.Length == 4);  
 }  
} while (!valid || pin < 0 || pin > 9999);  
Console.WriteLine("Pin successfully set!");

# Problem 7

1. Write a statement that would create an int array of size 100.

* Solution
* int myArray = new int[100];

1. Write a series of statements that would ask the user to enter a value for each cell in the array (no need to perform user-input validation, but you may if you like).

* Solution
* for(int i =0; i<myArray.Length; i++)  
   {  
   Console.WriteLine($"Enter value {i}.");  
   myArray[i]=int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());  
   }

1. Write a series of statements that would ask the user to enter a value, displaying “In your array” if the value is in your array.

* Solution
* Console.WriteLine("Enter a value to check against your array.");  
   int userValue=int.Parse(Console.ReadLine());  
   bool inArray=false;  
   for (int i =0; i<myArray.Length;i++){  
   if(myArray[i]==userValue){  
   inArray=true;  
   }  
   }  
   if(inArray){  
   Console.WriteLine("In your array");  
   }

1. Write a series of statements that would display the sum of values in the array.

* Solution
* int sum=0;  
   for (int i =0; i<myArray.Length;i++){  
   sum+=myArray[i];  
   }  
   Console.WriteLine($"Sum of array values is {sum}");

1. Write a series of statements that would display the product of all the non-zero values in the array.

* Solution
* int product=1;  
   for(int i =0; i<myArray.Length; i++){  
   if(myArray[i]!=0)  
   {  
   product=myArray[i]  
   }  
   }  
   Console.WriteLine($"Product of non-zero values is {product}");

1. Write a series of statements that would display the smallest index of the greatest value in the array.

* Solution
* int greatest=0;  
   gIndex=0;  
   for(int i =0; i<myArray.Length;i++)  
   {  
   if(myArray[i]>greatest){  
   greatest=myArray[i];  
   gIndex=i;  
   }  
   }  
   Console.WriteLine($"The smallest index of the greatest value is {gIndex}");